FORD CAN READ AND PRINCE MAX TELLS OF TALK WITH KAISER

Editorial Writer on Dearborn "Independent" Answers Trial Question.

TESTIMONY COMPLETED

Four Days of Argument by Lawyers Before Jury Gets Case.

MOUSET CLEMINS, Mich. Aug. 5,-Tea timony in the \$1,000,000 suft of Henry Ford against the Chicago Tribune was leted shortly before 1 o'clock to

Judge Tucker granted in holiday to the jury to-morrow before listening to four days of argument and possibly one day of court charge. The intervening day will be employed by the opposing counsel in presenting their requests to charge to the court. Of there the defendant's attorneys have almos 100. Aftred Lucking, senior counsel for Mr. Ford, said he was unable to tell the number of requests to be made by his side, but intimated that 15 would be the limit. These will be presented before the These will be presented before the main argument so that Judge Tucker can have ample time to digest and de-

An interesting piece of testimony was presented by one of the half dosen wit-nesses who took the stand during the

Says Ford Can Read.

It was that Henry Ford can read. This was not generally doubted by the general public, but it was made a point in the case through Mr. Ford's excueling himself several times when requested by Attorney Stevenson to read extracts from exhibits while on the witness stand. Mr. Ford was pressed several times to say whether he wished the jury to understand that he could not read.

writer of the Dearborn Independent, Ford's paper, testified that Mr. Ford could both read and write, that he had seen him read newspapers and magazines and had even heard him read aloud, A feature of the trial to-day was in regard to the Ford English

in which it was asserted users can citizenship. It is American ism-guage, not English language, accopd-ing to Clinton C. DeWitt, superintendent

of the school, who gave the testimony.

This, he said, was Ford's own idea.

"Mr. Ford said it was not American or efficient to have 52 languages," said DeWitt. "He wanted them unified as feature of the Ford-Tribuse trial to-day the processes in the plant are unified." DeWitt read several of the lessons.

Teaches Flag's History.

Another gives a definition of the word "anarchist" which is slightly different from any of the dozens that have been given in the course of the trial.

It is: "An anarchist is one who does not believe in organized government."

Mr. Ford was a "bomb thrower, one who tries to overthrow the Government."

On cross-examination Elliott G. Stethe school, if he took lessons, if he vis-ited the American Club, of which the students are automatically made mem-bers, and if he ever addressed the club school urging the men to enlist in military or naval service. "Mr. Ford never made a speech in his life," said DeWitt.

STORM AND FLOODS

Crops and Property Damage Estimated at \$2,000,000.

cheverant, Onto, Aug. 5.—Damage estimated at nearly \$2,000,000 to crops and property resulted from rain and electrical storms, which almost reached cloudburst proportions, that swept northern Onto late to-day and to-night. Small streams reached the 1913 flood mark and railroad, street car, telegraph and telephone service was crippled.

According to news advices received lere, Ashland county suffered most, the damage being estimated at \$1,000,000. Between forty and sixty bridges and culveris are reported to have been washed out. The flooded area in the Katotawa Valley, east of Ashland, and the Mogican Valley, southeast of the city, is said to be greater than during the flood of March, 1913.

The rainfall here was the heaviest in eighteen years, according to Weather Bureau officials. During a twenty-eight minute period 1.60 inches fell, forming small rivers and flooding bundreds of bassenests. In some sections of the city.

minute period 1.60 inches fell, forming domestic questions for themselves." Edsmall rivers and flooding bundreds of ward Shortt, Secretary for Home Afbasements. In some sections of the city fairs, said:

"I am disposed to agree with the susby donning bathing suits and swimming the water being so deep automobiles could not navigate.

SEVEN BODIES TAKEN FROM ARSENAL RUINS

Washington Orders Inquiry Into Explosion.

At least seven persons are known to have been killed Monday in the explosion of ammunition at the army arsenal in Raritan, N. J., Lieut. L. R. Jeffords, the armenal adjutant announced at noon yesterday that six bodies had been recovered, and later another was dragged from the ruins. Officials of the arsenal are checking up all the men who were at work near the scene of the explosion, and relatives of missing men have been asked to come to the morgue at Bonhamtown to identify the bodies. It is believed that at least twelve men were working near enough to the explosion to have been injured. The first body to be uncarthed from the ruins yesterday was that of Louis St. Clair, who liked. The first body to be uncarthed from the ruins yesterday was that of Louis St. Clair, who lived in the Ferrer colony at Sielton, two miles from the camp. He was identified by a card in a pocket and by another resident of the colony. One of the other victims is believed to have been George Tuzik, 272 Oak atreet. Perth Amboy, who has been missing since the explosion. His parents visited the morgue yesterday, but were unable to identify any of the bodies as that of their son. The body of John Besenyer, 16 Division street. New Brunswick, was identified by relatives.

J. Logan Clevenger, editor of the Perth Amboy Neus, received assurance from United States Senator Freiinghuysen that he had received assurance from the Secretary of War that a thorough investigation of the explosion would be made. Officers of the Ammunition Supply Division of the Ordinance Department have arrived from Washington and will begin an inquiry at once.

WRITE, SAYS EDITOR "Violent, and Unaware of Troops' Hostility," He Says.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Aug. 5. - The New Berliner Zettung to-day publishes excerpts from a lengthy description by Prince Max of Baden, former Imperial German Chancellor, of a telephone conversation he had with Emperor William November 8, 1918. The conversation lasted twenty

the troops toward him," says the de-scription. "We spoke of a military ex-pedition against Berlin, but he refused pedition against Berlin, but he refused to listen to my recommendation that he abdicate. Had the General Staff told him November 8, as it did November 9, the truth about the army, I have no doubt that the Kaiser would have abdicated the evening of the 8th. "Then it would, in human calculation, have been possible for the Majority Socialists to keep the workingmen in the factories. Certainly there would have been an uprising, but only

men in the factories. Certainly there would have been an uprising, but only by the radical element. The troops in Berlin would have conducted themselves more reliably.

"One of the most dangerous points of contact between the rioting workmen and the soldiers was the fact that the Kalser had not abdicated."

NEW DEVICE GIVES SECRECY TO PHONES French Invention Puts an End

to "Listening In."

Coppright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The element of secreey has been introduced finally into nodern telephony. An ingenious inmmunication private has been perected by a French Captain of engineers and was announced by him to-day ir an official bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph.

If a person at one end of a telephone wire desires to communicate a secret message to some one at the other end tentional tapping of the wire nor their accidental crossing would enable any one to pick ap the conversation, he needs only to attach the new apparatus to the telephones which are in communiwith absolute certainty that neither in

Any one "listening in" would of cours hear conversation, but it would be un-intelligible and strange. Briefly, this is a resolution demanding reinstatement of how it works: An apparatus which is composed of a voice transmitter some-thing like a telegraphic current trans-mitter, systematically deforms the telemitter, systematically deforms the telephonesic currents as they are produced at the sending end and reforms them at the receiving end, restoring their normal intensity. Perfect hearing and understanding is possible only at the two ends of the wire.

The apparatus is a very delicate and complicated affair and was intended by

the inventor for use at the battle front. Experiments were being made at grand headquarters when the armistice was declared. For the present it is likely the benefits of the invention will be reserved for official usage and with-held from the general market.

MARNE DIVISION HOME SOON vice on Rhine.

By the Associated Press. Conleys, Aug. 5.—Thirty thousand American troops of the Third Division, who defended Chateau Thierry and adopted for their unit the name "Marne Division," begin bidding farewell to the Rhine to-day, after eight months' service

The Third Division claims the distinct tion of being the only entire American division which actually fought on the

The First Division is preparing to begin entraining for the first leg of the homeward trip August 15.

SWEEP NORTH OHIO 1,000 EXILES QUIT HONDURAS

Rebels Continue Guerrilla Warfare and Take Three Towns.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICATARUS, AUE 5.—The Honduran revolutionary Gens. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez and Dionisio

gestion that the British people can settle this matter for themselves, but, as I have stated, I do not think his step by he Government necessary."
The first part of the Home Secretary's

Companion Wounded Badly While on Duty In County Clare.

LONDON IN DANGER OF A BREAD FAMINE

Liverpool Also Suffering, With 20,000 Bakers Out in England:

CLIMAX IN POLICE STRIKE

Sympathetic Walkouts Continue to Occur in Many British Cities.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Bux from th Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved Coppright, 1819, all rights reserved.

London, Aug. 5.—The possibility of a bread famine in London and Liverpool was brought before the people to-day owing to the bakers' strike. Six thousand bakers are on strike here and twenty thousand in the country.

At Liverpool not a single loaf of bread left the public bakeries, while in London the scarcity of bread is most seute and crackers are used as a subacute and crackers are used as a sub-situte. Queues are forming outside the shops in the hope of obtaining bread. The police strike apparently has The police strike apparently has reached a climax and is at a standstill, although efforts at sympathy strikes are

RAIL STRIKE AGAIN THREATENS BRITAIN

More Workers Out in Sympathy With Policemen.

By the Associated Press.

London, Aug. 5.—With the Yorkshire strike still unsettled, the bakers' strike continuing, a number of minor sporadic strikes in other trades in sympathy with the smouldering discontent of the police at the failure of their strike to result in the withdrawal of the police bill, and possibility of another big railway strike, the labor situation has again become so threatening that it was said that Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, who is attending the Socialist conference at Lucerne, hurriedly has been sur

mains the centre of agitation, for a strike of the dockers is now being threatened in support of the striking policemen. The executives the dismissed policemen, falling which

Liverpool Unions Meet.

Another meeting of union organiza erpool to-night to consider the adviserpool to-night to consider the advis-ability of calling a general strike in surport of the police union and to elect a strike committee. It is said that Tom Mann, president of the workers' union, will go to Liverpool to take charge of the situation.

Negotiations between the Government

and the Associated Locomotive En-gineers and Firemen to arrange a new scale of pay for engine drivers have been in progress for six months. The Government has just issted what is described as a final adjustment of the scale, as a result of which the executive of the union has been snowed under with indignant protests as to the inadequacy of the scale from all parts

from Leeds to interview the Board of Trade on the subject, and the outlook is considered serious. Further, there are beginnings of strike moven the Scottish railways, owing

The number of men out on the London Southwestern Railway almost doubled to-day, and passenger service is suffering evere inconvenience. This strike is de scribed by James Henry Thomas, member of the House of Commons and general secretary of National Union of

this week, it is believed in responsible tion that games of chance were being in-quarters that a test of the powers of the advanced sections of the new move-ment to dictate the alliance's policy will warrant just before midnight and Major speedily be decided.

Ten thousand miners at twenty col-lieries in Millothian and East Lothian. Major complained to District Attorney Scotland, were called out to-night to Weeks. begin a strike a week hence in sup of strikers at another Midlothian who, after a strike of ten weeks, failed TO ARREST OTHERS

to attain their object.

Motormen of the South London sub-way struck to-day in what labor leaders said was an extension of the sympa thetic movement to support the striking policemen. Engine men of the South policemen. Engine men of the South-western railway, belonging to the assoclated locomotive engineers, declared strike at midnight Sunday.

POTASH MINERS ON STRIKE IN GERMANY

IRISH POLICEMAN MURDERED, Trouble Spreads on Threats

Trouble Spreads on Threats of Violence to Workers.

By the Associated Press.

Maddenend, Germany, Aug. 4 (delayed)—A general strike has been begun in the potash mines through the Strassfurt district because of terrorization by a few radical elements which threatened to cut off the needed electrical current. When this threat failed they promised to plunge empty cars into the shafts and to cut the cables letting down and pulling up the working cars. This so frightened willing workers that they joined the general strike, which was started everywhere in the district by the use of the same methods.

The strike is almost as important as the uprisings in the coal regions, for potash is one of Germany's remaining raw products which is urgently needed for export and for fertilizing purposes.

From Halle reports come that already one-third of the German potash miners.

We have gone over all the facts involved in the asse at this time, waild Mr. Rotan. "There will be several more arrests shortly. Who they are or how important the men to be arrested are, I will not say at this time. We will arrests shortly. Who they are or how important the men to be arrested are, I will not say at this time. We will arrests shortly. Who they are or how important the men to be arrested are, I will not say at this time. We will arrests shortly. Who they are or how important the men to be arrested are. I will not say at this time. We will not say at this time. The stream of the wrond are sufficient to obtain a conviction.

Sciurities valued at more than \$30,000 were turned every one against whom we can get evidence sufficient to obtain a conviction.

Sciurities valued at more than \$30,000 were turned every one of the

From Halle reports come that already one-third of the German potash miners are on strike as a result of methods

similar to those employed in the Strass furt district. fur district.

It is reported from Essen that the workmen of the Diergardt mine, who were the only employees to obey the demands of the Communists and Independents that work be stopped until the

CITY EMPLOYEES MAY STRIKE.

Liverpool Faces Walkout Unless Tramway Men Get Raise. By the Associated Press.

unless the demands of the striking tram-way men are immediately granted.

A meeting of the trades union or-ganizations of all lines of industry to-night appointed a general strike com-mittee, which will meet on Wednesday. Tom Mann, president of the Workers Union, attended the meeting. The speakers generally supported the police strikers.

TELLS CONGRESSMEN TO IGNORE DEMANDS

Traffic League Counsel Op-poses Rail Men's Dictation.

Washinoron, Aug. 5.—William A. Wimbish of Atlanta, special counsel for the Southern Traffic League, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee to-day it should sit tight and proceed with investigation of the railroad problem just as if organised labor had not demanded tri-partite control of the

"If you are going to adopt Govern-ment ownership or if Congress is going to surrender to the demands made upon it—which is unthinkable—and lie down supinely and let one class dictate, then I am in no position to help," said Mr. Wimbish. "I don't believe you will. I believe there is enough patriotism, enough courage in this Congress not to be stampeded and intimidated and forced to do things that fall to meet its approval."

its approval."
Representative Sims (Dem., Tenn.),
who introduced on Saturday the Plumb
plan bill by request, wanted to know
what Mr. Wimbish thought of so-called
demands by capital in framing a general
railroad bill.
"This committee or this Comment "This committee or this Congress should not surrender to capital any more than it should surrender to labor," he

eplied.
"The situation," he continued, "It "The situation," he continued, "is too serious for suggesting new theories and untried experimenta."

It was assumed, he told the committee, that Government ownership and operation were not immediate subjects of consideration and that it was understood the roads soon would be returned. "The practical question," he said, "concerns the character and extent of legislation necessary to safeguard and promote the well being of the public and of the carriers under private operation and control."

BACKMAKERS VOTE TO STRIKE Demand for \$9 a Day for Machin

BROCKTON, Aug. 5 .- Members of th recently organized backmakers union voted to-night to go on strike to-morrow in an effort to enforce wage demands of \$9 a day for men operating more than fifteen machines and of 60 cents a machine for less than that number. The strike will affect more than twenty fac

The men claim that the United Sho Machinery Corporation, which control most of the factories, has refused to submit their demands to arbitration.

TO USE CAR STRIKE BREAKERS. Providence Company Takes Step

Providence, Aug. 5.—Rhode Island company receivers to-day took steps to operate the cars of the street railway system with strike breakers. They petitioned the court for an order to operate the lines of the system and at the same time requested the court to vacate the decree authorizing arbitration. Justice Edward W. Biodgett assigned a hearing for 10 o'clock to-morrow

The receivers to-day were in confer The receivers to-day were in conference practically all day with officials of the union, it being understood that a compromise on 57½ cents an hour was being considered. No settlement was reached, however.

In view of the action of the court it is expected that soon after the order is obtained, perhaps to-morrow, a part of the cars will be put in operation.

LURING LIGHTS FOOL RAIDERS.

Nassau Sleuths Find No Games in Major Kelly's Home.

County Detective Carman Plant of eral secretary of National Union of Railwaymen, as a grave mistake and quito unauthorized.

Nassau county headed a posse of six men in a raid on the home of Major Arthur W. Kelly, 247 Long Beach road. Bonar Law Will Research

Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons to-day inquired as to the Government's policy in the face of a threatened general strike in favor of direct action, to which Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, repeated his statement that the Government would resist such a movement with all the forces at its disposal. As the ballot for the return of Mrs. Kelly from France. The fact that lights were seen burning there at all hours is believed to have been responsible for the supposition that games of chance were being in-

IN BANK FAILURE

Philadelphia Prosecutor Will Push Case, He Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—District Attorney Samuel P. Rotan, after a conference to-night with the State and city officials investigating the affairs of the North Penn Bank, which closed its doors about three weeks ago with an ap-parent shortage of \$2.144.000, sair there would be a number of other arrests. "We have gone over all the facts in-

Newspaper Men Elect Officers and Begin Wage Survey. Special Despatch to THE SUN. St. Louis, Aug. 5.—The St. Louis As-

sociation of Journalists, an organization composed of newspaper writers, editors and artists, to-day elected officers and adopted a tentative plan of organization release of political hunger strikers, have surrendered unconditionally. The men returned to work yesterday.

Adopted a tentative plan of organization at a meeting at Central Library. Richard L. Stokes of the Post Dispatch was elected president. Other officers are was elected president. Other officers are Thomas Butter, Globs-Democrat, vice-president; George Henger, Times, sec-ond vice-president; Frank Sullivan, Star, secretary, and Herman Hoelker, Repub-

lie, treasurer.

The association will be composed of By the Associated Press.

Liverroot. Aug. 5.—The municipal employees at a meeting to-night decided to give twenty-four hours notice of strike

The chapters, representing each of the English daily newspapers. The associated to give twenty-four hours notice of strike

Louis newspapers.

B.R.T. STRIKE CALLED AT 5 A. M. BY UNION

Continued from First Page.

additional notification had been sent the police last night after the atrike vote had been taken. "Have you any additional or special force to guard cars and railroad prop-erty?" Col. Williams was asked.

erty?" Col. Williams was asked.

"Tes, we have a special force of men and we have taken all the precautions necessary to protect our property." said he. "We can't tell now whether traffic will be normal in the morning or not."

The irritation of the union employees of the Brocklyn Rapid Transit Company who attended last night's meeting was intensified by a report to the effect that Brig.-Gen. James I. Robb, commander of the New York Guard regiments in Brooklyn, had conferred with his Colonels relative to calling out troops to protect property of the company. Over the telephone Gen. Robb branded this report as "an unqualified falsehood," and declared that neither had he taken

else on the matter.

Union empolyees of the Richmond
Light and Power Company, which controls and operates all transportation
lines on Staten Island with the exception of the steam railway, voted last
night to call a strike at 4 o'clock tomerrow morning unless the company
accedes to-day to certain demands which
they have made.

Their trouble merely involves five
motormen who were docked one day's else on the matter.

motormen who were docked one day's pay each for refusal to continue at their jobs after what they claimed was a fourteen hour stretch. The men were not discharged and the union has merely asked that the day's wages be paid

The reply of Receiver Garrison to the demands made by the union was read to the gathering by Edward Smith, chairman of the committee which presented the ultimatum on Monday. It amounted practically to point blank defiance. Mr. Garrison's letter follows:

nue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "MY DEAR SIR-I have the com cation from your committee delivered on August 4, 1919, informing me of a mass

meeting held on Friday night, August 1, and of a resolution passed at such meeting. In your communication you of requests, chief among which are:
"I. Reinstatement of all employ

"2. Recognition of the union to "3. An increase in wages for all em ployees 75 cents an hour for all train-men, and a similar and proportionate ncrease for all others employed in different capacities. This applies to all women employees as well as the men.

"4. An eight hour day.
"You further inform me that another neeting of the employees has been called for Thesday night, . . . at which we have been instructed to report the

"I am informed that when this con unication was delivered an answer was manded by 6 o'clock Tuesday evening,

and also that article 2 was your princi "The mass meeting referred to by you was called and held under the auspicer

of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and, I am informed, was attended by less than 1,000 of the 13,000 employees of the system, and that only a small minority of the employees are members of the association.

"Your association is fully informed of members of the association of the company of the system."

my attitude in respect of recognising it.
As you are aware this matter was raised
lest March, and I then took the position, which I now maintain, that I will not deal with outside organizations such as our association. I am always willing to deal with the employees of the system in respect of any matter affecting them, but I will not deal with outside organi-

ond article of your demand, namely, the recognition of the union, is your principal demand, ride the situation of any confusion, and as that is the main issue it is useful to take up in detail the other matters adverted to in your communication.

"Briefly referring to them—I know of no instance where any employee has been discharged for union activities. I will not countenance discharge for that will not countenance discharge for that reason. If what you mean is that I must not discharge men who commit offences if they happen also to be members of the union, I certainly cannot accede to

"In respect of the matter of wages and of decreased hours of labor, which is morely another form of increasing wages, it is the fact that recent in-creases have been made in all departcreases have been made in all departments and our men and women are being paid the highest wages ever paid in Greater New York to street railway employees. There have been no substantial advances in the cost of living since the increases in wages, and no legitimate basis therefore would seem to exist for any renewed demands in this respect. In addition thereto the financial situation of the system is such that it has not the money under existing conditions not the money under existing condition

Many to Lose Jobs

"I cannot believe that the employees of the system will lend themselves to this attempt of an outside organisation to intrude itself into their affairs. Any of them who do so are certainly not act

"Those who travel on the system and Those who travel on the system and the public in general, convinced as they must be that under present conditions we are doing all that is possible, will not look with favor upon the great loss they will suffer if the issue of recognising your association is forced at this time and a strike results with all of its attendant losses. attendant losses. "Those who have the interests of ounployees sincerely at heart will realize

employees sincerely at heart will realize that this is not the way to go about helping them. We stand ready to do whatever it is possible for us to do for our employees. For reasons which are too obvious to require restatement we can-not surrender the rights thus to deal with our employees to an outside organi-"If your organization proposes

"If your organization proposes to force the issue of union recognition we can do nothing more than I have done, namely, candidly state our position and trust that good sense and good judgement will avert the general loss and trouble which otherwise will ensue. Sincerely yours. Sincerely yours,

"LINDLET M. GARRISON, Receiver."
Mr. Garrison, who cut short his vacation to come to the city to answer the union, will remain here in charge of the situation. He is confident of his ability to win out in the present trouble, as are other men associated with the man agement of the affairs of the line.

Although Mr. Dempsey, vice-president of the company, resigned his post yesterday after eighteen years of ser-vice with the company, it was said at

Broadway.

At the offices of the B. R. T. It was said it had been generally known for a long time past that Mr. Dempsey was to leave, and that he had no other motive than to better his position. His saiary with the company was \$15,000 a year. He was one of the officials indicted on

has not been tried yet.

Notwithstanding the fact that the property of the company is officially in the custody of the United States District Court at the present time owing to the pending receivership. United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn said yesterday that he was contemplating taking no action. Should the property be seriously dangered Marshal Power would

obliged to take steps to safeguard it and might be forced to awear in special deputies for the purpose, but neither he nor the company officials were inclined to nor the company officials were inclined to anticipate such trouble.

The special police guards which the company asked for on Monday have been arranged for and uniformed men will be

arranged for and uniformed men will be concentrated at points where violence might take place. These points include generally the car barns and certain neighborhoods where strikers are apt to congregate. Extra precautions will also be taken at all power houses.

be taken at all power houses.

Motormen employed at the Fresh Pond depot of the B. R. T. said last night that a check had been taken of them when they left work in order that the officials might be sure that they did not walk away with the handles with which the cars are operated. It was reported that similar precautions had been taken at other depots.

Members of the executive committee of the union stated that 200 pickets would be on duty to-day in the vicinity of barns, but that all of their men had been advised to avoid violence and to keep

advised to avoid violence and to keep strictly within the law.

An attempt to get Mayor Hylan to issue a statement on the situation met last night with no success. Secretary John P. Sinnott stated that the Mayor

7,000 VOTE TO STRIKE TO-DAY. Demands of Men.

BUTLER, Pa., Aug. 5.—Approximately 7,000 men of four manufacturing plants of Butler voted to-night to go on strike main but until their wage and working hour demands are met by the operators. Union leaders said the demands were presented to the companies last mobut were met with a refusal in answer August 2. The demands con-stitute an eight hour day and a maxi-



the B. R. T. offices that his action in leaving had nothing to do with the present situation.

Mr. Dempsey has taken an executive in position with R. E. Seamans Company, Inc., an independent oil concern of 949 Broadway.

At the offices of the B. R. T. it was lar schedules the men shall be paid for double time. double time.

Companies affected are the Standard Steel Car Company, the Forge Steel Company, the God and Rivel Company and the Butler Car Wheel

> BRITISH CABINET'S PAY RAISE IS FOUGHT But Commons Passes the Bill on Second Reading.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Government bill hat seeks to raise the saintles of fre-Cabinet Ministers in amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each and incase the salaries of a number of rease the salaries of a number of Inder-Secretaries was stronelly opposed in the House of Commons to-night. Sir Donald Maclean, National Liberal declined to give his consent to the masure until the Government had declared its policy with regard to a reduction in the Government Departments to what he considered a scale conductive to national efficiency and economy. Other members reproached the Government for whowing a bad example when economy was declared to be imperative, and said the measure would lower Parliament in the measure would lower Parliament in the estimation of the people. Finally, after a defence of the hill by Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, and an agreement to postpose further consideration of the measure until autumn, the bill passed its sec-ond reading, 175 to 83.

INTER BOROUGH BANKING

THIS old bank-established 1852is ready to consider business no matter where it may be located, provided always that it can be handled on terms consistent with sound banking principles.

We do considerable business by mail, having many depositors located outside of the Borough of Brooklyn. Ask for our terms and particulars of our service.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

-IN BROOKLYN Established 1852 Broadway and Havemeyer Sts. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Who's Your Friend?

RARON ROTHSCHILD, the famous Parisian Banker, in refusing a loan to a friend said: "I won't lend you the money, but I will let you walk arm in arm with me across the floor of the stock exchange. That will get you all the credit you need." And it did.

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If your advertisement appears in the advertising columns of THE SUN-known to be the most strictly censored in New York—you possess the unlimited confidence of every reader of that paper.

And SUN readers as a group represent a buyingpower unequaled by that of any other New York newspaper.

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